









## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The number of slaves exported from Ceará in November was 129.

—The receipts of the Pará custom house for November were 368,312\$894.

—Copious rains are reported from nearly all the northern provinces.

—Sr. Jeronymo José Tavares Solórzano has been appointed United States consular agent at Maranhão.

—The Rio Grande papers are advising caution in accepting the new 50¢ treasury notes, because of counterfeits.

—The provincial secondary elections in Piauí on the 9th ult. resulted generally in favor of the liberals.

—The number of refugees along the sea shore in Rio Grande do Norte is said to be steadily diminishing because of the recent rains in the interior.

—The *Reforma*, of Porto Alegre, says that the recent drought in the Argentine Republic caused the death of 191,950 head of cattle.

—The agent of the Amazon navigation company at Manaus has connected his house with the office of the company by a telephone line.

—The treasury agent now examining into the affairs of the Maranhão custom house, is said to have discovered grave irregularities.

—The *Gazeta de Porto Alegre* is informed that neither ex-minister Silveira Martins nor Visconde de Pelotas will be chosen senator from Rio Grande do Sul.

—A fazendeiro residing near Campinas, S. Paulo, informs the *Provincia de São Paulo* that he employs about 50 Ceará refugees and that they have been well behaved, industrious and intelligent.

—We learn from the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre* of the 11th ult. that Sr. João Ferreira Porto had just received two bulls and two cows of some pure-blooded English stock.

—The *Correio Mercantil* of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, notes the arrival of turbotraders who advocate the revival of the lately-adopted classification of cattle adopted by the butchers' association.

—On the 14th ult. the machinery of the new central sugar mill at Bon Jardim, Bahia, was formally examined and tested. According to the report everything worked satisfactorily. The machinery was furnished by the Fives-Lille company.

—We learn from São Paulo papers that the "Paulista" railway company is making a preliminary survey of a branch from S. Carlos do Pinhal to Brotas, Douros Corregos and Jabi. It is said that this line will pass through a rich coffee region.

—It is interesting to note that the vicar of the Pelotas parish, Rio Grande do Sul, has drawn a premium of 7,500\$ in the provincial lottery. When priests engage in so ridious a practice as investing in lotteries what can we expect from the people?

—The receipts of the Fortaleza custom house for November were 65,272\$88, as against 47,980\$134 for the same month of last year. The receipts at the collectors' office for the same month were 30,905\$954.

—According to late news from the upper Amazon it is reported that a man named Antonio José de Aguiar was killed by the Jurepary Indians while making them presents at Curicuré. The news states from Moura, on the 16th of November.

—The provincial assembly of Espírito Santo has authorized the contraction of a loan of 300,000\$ for the settlement of the passive debt of the province and in aid of the demands of agriculture and commerce. It looks a little like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

—According to the *Artista* of Rio Grande, of the 17th ult., 3,990 head of cattle had arrived at the neighboring slaughter-houses of Pelotas up to that date. One brood of 287 head of regular size and weight, were offered for sale and made at 37\$ and 28\$ by the butchers companies. These rates were refused and the herd was killed on private account.

—José Antonio da Silva lived quietly in the jail at Boa Ventura, São Paulo, until the 17th ult. On that day a jury pronounced him guilty. That broke the chain of firing at the public expense, so on the following forenoon he broke down the door of his boarding house, walked by the sleeping women who is supposed to guard the institution, and escaped.

—An association has been organized at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, for the introduction of 20,000 colts into that province. If this association could introduce the secure civil, political and religious rights for immigrants its chances of attaining the desired addition to its population would be much better. At present the prospects that Brazil will get any large number of the best and most intelligent classes of immigrants are very slight as they deserve to be.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of São Paulo, of Dec. 25th, prints the following communication which it credits to a reliable planter: I can guarantee the *Correio* that notwithstanding the fact that there are a good many new plantations, the next coffee crop will be one of the smallest made in São Paulo for some time. So far none of the plants of a certain age are well filled; only those under five years of age being well loaded. The blossoming was about as usual, but for some reason the flowers fell and the crop will be small. We can also guarantee that much more than half of the last crop has already been sent in. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous deposits in the markets of Rio and Santos which reach 600,000 bags, it would be an immense advantage and save profit if the planters would stop their shipments entirely. In this way they may look to their interests which will suffer an incalculable injury if the Santos market continues to be gorged with coffee. The question is a serious one, and affects large interests. But one thing can save us, and that is the suspension of shipments for the next two months.

—The customs receipts for the province of Rio Grande do Norte during the fiscal year 1878-79 were 84,091\$32.

—The contract for the construction of the S. Paulo water works has been awarded to Messrs. Benet, Stevens & Benet of this city.

—It is said that the *City of Pará* experienced great difficulty crossing the Bragança shoals on her last departure from Pará for New-York.

—The custom-house receipts at Manaus, province of Amazonas, for November were 23,529\$466; and of the provincial collector's office 133,627\$959.

—The manager of The London and Brazilian Bank has sold the well-known estate—*Estação Angelina*—in S. Paulo, to Sr. Manoel Proença for the sum of 350,000\$.

—Complaints are made of an excessive number of *obrigatos* in some localities of this province which are over-running the plantations and destroying crops. The *matão* fields are said to be suffering most.

—The receipts of the "Macalé de Campos" railway during the month of November were 115,223\$350, as against 95,921\$380 for the same month last year. The looks show the transportation of 2,451 passengers, 37,5 tons of baggage, 2,701 tons of coffee, 1,709 tons of sugar, and 1,370 tons of merchandise.

—A review took place on board the national steamer *Rio Grande*, which sailed from this port for the southern provinces on the 28th ult. with a detachment of soldiers for Rio Grande do Sul. The steamer arrived at Santos on the 30th where application was made to the police authorities for assistance. The mariners were put in irons.

—The *Jardim Botânica* in S. Paulo is evidently managed with a view to the greatest enjoyment of the greatest number. On Christmas night—one of the hottest of the season—upwards of two thousand people listened to the music of several bands, promenaded the broad paths, and enjoyed the trees and *refrescos* of attentive waiters until nearly midnight.

—The Rev. G. Nash Morton, the founder and for many years the director of the Collegio Internacional at Campinas, is about to open an institution for the higher education in São Paulo. For many reasons this is to be commended. All examinations are to be made in the city of São Paulo, and as São Paulo has the well earned reputation of being the scholastic city of the empire, students there find libraries and facilities for obtaining information and instruction not to be had in other Brazilian cities. Mr. Morton is acknowledged to be one of the few men who understand teaching as a science, and we feel that his success in São Paulo is certain.

—Campinas, in the province of S. Paulo, is improving in the matter of buildings, public and private, more than any city in Brazil, excepting perhaps the capital of the province. The old *united* walls are giving way to neat brick edifices that would not be out of place in Philadelphia, and the new edifices of the Mogiana railway, the private residences near it, and the school building erected by private subscription in memory of the distinguished botanist Correa de Mello, are equal in design and construction to the finest in Rio. A *unidade* is about to be built and arrangements are being made for a copious supply of water, after which its energetic citizens will, doubtless, remove their objectionable cemetery and small hospital to a more suitable location, and pave or macadamize the principal streets of the city. This, then, Campinas may, with its *"favela"* race course and other adjuncts of civilization and progress, lay claim to being the "star" city of the interior.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

—Advices from Passos of the 7th ult., report the assassination of Francisco José, a son of Lorenzo José de Andrade.

—On the 9th ult. at Pernambuco, a slave named Francisco was stabbed in the breast and killed by another slave who escaped.

—Dr. João Antonio Luiz Crelho, editor of the *Alcôpo* of Santarem, Pará, was recently attacked by some political enemies and nearly killed.

—José Lombardi, a member of the D. Izabel colony, Rio Grande do Sul, undertook to build a mill for grinding wheat and corn. Another colonist, Magnani Carter, harbored a similar design. To settle the matter Magnani went around and killed José on the 2nd ult.

—João de Barros Chaves and Germano Caralante de Alimnervice were sentenced prisoners in the Penitentiary jail, Piauí—the former for homicide, the latter for cattle-stealing. On the 12th ult. they got into a quarrel with each other and undertook to settle it with knives. The province pays funeral expenses for both them.

—A telegram from Campos, dated Dec. 31st, states that an inoffensive workman had just been murdered by a soldier, that the assassin after killing the man went about the streets armed until he saw fit to return to the barracks, and that no steps had been taken by the authorities up to 4 o'clock, p. m., to effect his arrest.

—The town of Ubatuba in Minas Geraes must be a desirable place of residence. Assassinations are so common as to excite little or no comment. Our latest batch of news report the attempted assassination recently of José da Silva Figueira, and an attempt on the life of the station agent Custódio Antonio Dias. On the 21st ult. by a brakeman, Augusto Quintino de Almeida.

—A Minas correspondent of the *Correio* states that affairs in that province are in a very bad state. The brakeman, Antonio Quintino de Almeida, a noted cut-throat who recently attempted to kill the station agent at Ubatuba, made another effort to kill somebody soon after. He attacked another brakeman at S. José de Aléon Paralytica named Antonio Simões, beating and wounding him to such a degree that he was left for dead. The assassin threatens to kill all the railway employees at Ubatuba.

—Campos advices of the 24th ult. state that a slave named Leandro, of S. Gonçalo parish, had recently confessed the murder of another slave named João. Leandro has been arrested.

—According to the *Provincia de Minas del Estado* of police of Doreas de Indaiá, Theophilo de Oliveira Campos, recently sent his brother, João Maria, and his *capangas*, Fructuoso, with an escort, to arrest one Antonio Vicente de Lima. The party first called at Lima's residence and returned a gun belonging to him, and then withdrew. A few days after, as Lima was going down the river in a canoe, he was shot by the same party concealed in the woods along the bank.

—The manager of The London and Brazilian Bank has sold the well-known estate—*Estação Angelina*—in S. Paulo, to Sr. Manoel Proença for the sum of 350,000\$.

—Complaints are made of an excessive number of *obrigatos* in some localities of this province which are over-running the plantations and destroying crops. The *matão* fields are said to be suffering most.

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—The *Jardim Botânica* in S. Paulo is evidently managed with a view to the greatest enjoyment of the greatest number. On Christmas night—one of the hottest of the season—upwards of two thousand people listened to the music of several bands, promenaded the broad paths, and enjoyed the trees and *refrescos* of attentive waiters until nearly midnight.

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